



## LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES

(COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.)

By YARNELL, CASTLE, MATHEWS & OTIS.  
Office No. 9 Temple Street.

## NOTICE.

The Los Angeles Daily Times will be sold on all the trains of the Southern and Central Pacific Railroads, also on the Atlantic, Pacific & Santa Fe, and Texas & Pacific roads.

The Times can also be found at the corner of the Palace and Occidental Hotels and at the Hotel de Ville, San Francisco.

The Times office is connected with the telephone system of this city, and those desiring to advertise in or subscribe for this paper can do so by this means.

## \$10 REWARD.

The proprietors of the Times will pay a reward of \$10 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person stealing the Times from the doors of its subscribers.

## To Correspondents.

The writer's name and address must in all cases accompany communications, where either publication or personal is desired. Unless so verified they receive no attention.

The most widely-circulated Daily Paper in Southern California is the Los Angeles Times.

## J. PLUVIUS.

California is happier to-day. The coming of the so much needed rain has made her so. A general and generous fall over the larger part of the State has gone far to dispel the dread of drought which was beginning to take possession of the popular mind. The rain comes rather late for the crops in many sections, yet is in the nick of time for those in other parts. It may be that on the dryer lands of the interior—the great grain-growing areas of the State—the already yellowing grain plants cannot be saved, though our advice from the San Joaquin are encouraging. But on the coast lands moderate crops are probably assured.

Commencing three days ago in Oregon, to the northward of Portland, the storm traveled slowly southward and eastward, extending as far as Salt Lake in the latter direction, and only reaching the southern coast on the afternoon of the 26th inst. At San Luis Obispo more than three inches had fallen up to yesterday evening. The storm reached Los Angeles yesterday morning, and is now, as we write (midnight), fairly on, with every prospect of a continuance. The precipitation has been very gentle, and every drop goes where it will do the most good. The fall has been general throughout the county, and one of our informants from the grain-fields of the San Fernando claims, perhaps too enthusiastically, that even one inch of rain will make one of the largest crops of wheat ever turned out by that broad valley. The least than can be said is that the earlier-sown tracts will in the great majority of cases make grain crops, while the late-sown, for which there was poor prospect three days ago, will produce hay worth the gathering.

As to pasturage, the outlook is not so good. The natural grasses have not attained that lush and lusty growth which is their wont at this season in good years. They are short, and in many places are already going to seed. The rain will not save the range where this is the case.

On the whole, however, where the prospect was gloomy a week ago, it is now comparatively bright. Especially is the outlook for Los Angeles county promising, taking into the account crops of all sorts and the rich possibilities of our irrigable lands.

## CHANGES IN THE WOOL TARIFA.

Among wool men particular inquiry has been made as to the exact changes effected by the new law in the wool tariff, which have not been clearly set forth in any telegraphic abstract of the bill that we have seen. The mail brings an exact statement of the changes, which will be of direct interest to many Californian readers.

Under the old law, the rate on No. 1 raw wool, valued at the last port whence exported at 92 cents or less per pound, was 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued over 92 cents, 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent; on No. 2 wool, valued at 22 cents or less, 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent; on No. 3, valued at 12 cents or less, 8 cents per pound, and valued over 12 cents, 6 cents per pound. Under the new law, on No. 1 wool, valued as above at 20 cents or less per pound, the duty is 10 cents per pound; if valued exceeding 20 cents, 13 cents per pound; No. 2, valued at 20 cents or less, 10 cents per pound; if over 20 cents, 12 cents per pound; No. 3, valued at 12 cents or less, 8 cents per pound; if over 12 cents, 10 cents per pound; No. 4, valued at 12 cents or less, 6 cents per pound; if over 12 cents, 8 cents per pound. Washed wool is subject to twice and scoured wool to three times the above duty. The reduction, it will be seen, is small, consisting of the abolition of the *ad valorem* duty; and this is partially, and indeed it may be wholly, offset by the reduction of the value of the standards. The wool growers, therefore, have no reason to feel hurt.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA is sorry, and makes the following candid confession in the preface of his new book: "When I first went to the United States," he writes, "in the year 1865, I was, comparatively speaking, a young man—very prejudiced, very conceited, and a great deal more ignorant and presumptuous than I hope I am now. When I landed in America the country was convulsed by one of the most terrific internecine struggles that history has known. I took, politically, the wrong side—that is to say, I was an ardent sympathizer with the South in her struggle against the North. In so taking a side, I was neither logical nor worldly-wise—in short, I approved myself to be what is commonly called a fool."

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette estimates the quantity of whiskey in bond at 80,000,000 gallons. This is not what is called the whiskey of commerce, but is expected to be used as a beverage. It places the number of drinks in a gallon at 64. The number of drinks in bond, therefore, is 5,120,000,000, or 102 to every man, woman and child in the United States. How long this whiskey will last depends upon the number of persons who drink it, a bit of information not easily obtained. It is probable, however, that not more than 10,000,000 of the population drink, and the calculation is probably correct that there is enough of this class of whiskey now on hand to meet the demand for five years.

## THE DISGRACED HAWAIIANS.

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These are startling facts, from a high and perfectly responsible source, and merit serious attention on the part of the Government of this country, if we would save the Hawaiian race from ultimate extinction and their country from falling under the domination of a foreign power—a thing that the United States cannot allow. Of the entire correctness of the serious statements officially made by General Comly touching the deplorable condition of the native people of the Hawaiian Islands, we have not a doubt; and the soundness of the deductions which he makes from the facts presented, cannot, we think, be successfully disputed. During his incumbency of the ministerial office in that country he was a close student of the condition of the people, and as he is a sagacious observer and a sound reasoner, great weight should be given to his matured and expressed views. We presume the matters discussed in his letter to the Secretary of State will be followed up and reported upon by General Comly's successor, the Hon. R. M. Daggett, who is a Pacific Coast man, and a journalist also.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

The volume of "Foreign Relations" for 1893, just published, contains an interesting letter to Secretary Frelinghuysen from General James M. Comly, then United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands. He discusses the future of the islands, a question he, considers of great importance to the United States in view of the rapid decrease of the native population. We quote from the telegraphed abstract of his letter:

Mr. Comly shows that out of a population of 45,000 natives of aboriginal descent, there are now 700 condemned lepers at the lepers' settlement on Oahu, and it is estimated that there are between 3,000 and 5,000 concealed lepers in the islands. The ablest physicians there declare that four-fifths of the natives are infected. The Minister says that the rapid decrease of the native population is due to the fact that the natives are dying of leprosy, rheumatism, paralysis, or leprosy. They are crippled alike in mind, body and estate. There is no mercantile or manufacturing business in the kingdom that is owned and managed by a native of the island. It appears from Mr. Comly's letter that not only are the commoners of the islands suffering from leprosy, but the royal family and collateral branches there is but one fair little girl, half white, the daughter of Princess Liliuokalani, to represent the second generation. Minister Comly says the Queen Dowager Emma is a native, Queen Kapiolani has no children, Princess Liliuokalani (Ruth), sister of the late Kamehameha, has no heir of her body by her name or large estate, and Mrs. Penak Bishop, daughter of the old Chief Pahi, has never had a child and has once refused a nomination to the succession unless the genealogical tables of the kingdom shall be reformed and enlarged. There is no other family left eligible to the throne, and the natives do not recognize the Hawaiian family to be of high blood. This distinction is made fully apparent when any of the present royal family are brought in contact publicly with Queen Emma, and it will require watchfulness to prevent the islands from drifting into Asiatic possession, or becoming a British protectorate through the introduction of Eastern coolies.

These are startling facts, from a high and perfectly responsible source, and merit serious attention on the part of the Government of this country, if we would save the Hawaiian race from ultimate extinction and their country from falling under the domination of a foreign power—a thing that the United States cannot allow. Of the entire correctness of the serious statements officially made by General Comly touching the deplorable condition of the native people of the Hawaiian Islands, we have not a doubt; and the soundness of the deductions which he makes from the facts presented, cannot, we think, be successfully disputed. During his incumbency of the ministerial office in that country he was a close student of the condition of the people, and as he is a sagacious observer and a sound reasoner, great weight should be given to his matured and expressed views. We presume the matters discussed in his letter to the Secretary of State will be followed up and reported upon by General Comly's successor, the Hon. R. M. Daggett, who is a Pacific Coast man, and a journalist also.

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## FRESH LITERATURE.

"Sparkle from a Geologist's Hammer."

Lawrence Arnold, in "The Redde Lecture"

delivered at Cambridge a short

time since, re-echoes the

mournful prophecy, made by M. R.

Reagan and the London Times, that one

hundred years hence, historical, critical

and belles-lettres studies will have

fallen into utter neglect, by all save a

few eccentric individuals; for the

compulsory study of modern

women will be pouring over the

natural sciences. If the scientists of

today follow in the footsteps of Dr.

Winchell, and present to the reading

public works of such literary

excellence as the one lying in

our hands, we shall not be

surprised if we see the fulfillment

of that prediction in our day and

generation.

Dr. Winchell, who occupies the Chair

of Geology and Paleontology in the

University of Michigan, has been well

known in the scientific world for more

than ten years past, and has been

quoted among the best authorities on

the subject of Geology and pre-historic

Archaeology. Since the issue of his

learned and exhaustive work, "The

united," he has been ranked as one of

the representatives of the most modern

school of science.

This volume, bearing the unique

title, "Sparkle from a Geologist's Hammer,"

contains graphic descriptions,

interesting essays and discussions upon

scientific subjects arranged under the

heads: Aesthetic, Chronological, Clima-

tic, Historical and Philosophical.

These seem to have been gathered by

the author when he was in "the shop,"

and gone forth with hammer

and sketch-book in hand to investigate

his environment, having this thought

of Alexander Von Humboldt in his

most in his mind: "The most important

result of thoughtful physical

research is to seize the spirit of Nature,

which lies concealed under the cover

of phenomena."

We have been accustomed to regard

science as dealing only with bare

facts. Its province has always been

to be entirely within the domain of the

true; but if the opening chapters on

"Mont Blanc and the Mer de Glace"

do not altogether dissipate this idea,

they leave with us the thought that

there is a place where truth and beauty

are not separated, but blended. The

descriptions which were called forth

by the sight of and travel over that

"sovereign mountain" and the sea of ice

are complete poems in prose. So fully

imbued is he with the spirit of the

"spirit in Nature's Trinity is beauty,"

that he has devoted an entire chapter

to "The Beautiful." He does not at-

tempt to define it, but he gives the

possibility of contemplating it "ab-

stracted from the true and the good."

Everything outlined to exist dis-

cuss the beautiful in the various

There is the beautiful in visible things

—in nature and humanity—and the

beautiful which our internal percep-

tions apprehend as the highest truth

and moral beauty. These fitting

thoughts close the theme:

The world is redundant in beauty.

It is a world of radiant beauty and

of radiant beauty and of radiant

beauty, whose threshold only thought

can cross, and whose fabric is built of

the eternal truth, is the spectacle of

the beautiful of the intelligence."

Another pleasant surprise to us in

this work of a scientist is the wit-

ness which it contains. The "true

history of the origin of the Keweenaw

method and of its application to

geological surveys," and the "hammer-

man" in Keweenaw, give birth to the

"Remarkable Maori Manuscript," is

extremely amusing. The author as-

serts to be the translation of a docu-

ment discovered in a cave in New Zea-

land, and sent him by the Governor of

that country. A more irresistible and

effective *ex deo* than "The Geology

of Ships" modern literature does

not afford. The discovery of the hor-

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